Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1854. VOL. XXIII, NO. 16.

Select Poetry.

A CHURCH IN THE AIR.

Once wandering through the land of dreams,
In search of something new,
A church—'twas on a Sabbath morn—
My curious notice drew;
And thinking I should see the mode
Of Christian worship there,
I entered just in time to hear
The closing hymn and prayer.

And when the hymn was given out,
With what astonished face
I watched a lady clad in silk
Bend forward from her place,
To share her book with one whose robes
So scanty were and mean,
No maiden formed of earthly mould
To greet her would be seen.

And yet I saw not that the deed
Lessened a single grace,
But rather that a sweeter look
Beamed on the maiden's face,
And while I pondered in my mind,
How such a thing could be,
The whole assembly joined to sing
Some time-worn melody.

And yet the music of that choir
Right pleasant was to hear,
Though nothing in the strain I found
To please a critic's ear;
But childhood joined its singing tones
With those of faltering age,
And rich, and poor, and old, and young
In that blest work engage.

And here no fashionable airs,
The tedium to beguile,
Are set to solemn hymns of praise,
And sung in open style.
And well, thought I, the church of God
This mockery might spare.
I ceased—and every head was bowed
In reverential prayer.

And all in spirit seemed to join,
Nor could I well forbear,
For Christ and not the minister,
Was most apparent there.
Its words of charity and love
Did the whole world embrace,
Unfettered by the love of sect,
That modern Christian grace.

And little did I care to know
If Old the School, or New,
From whence the soul of such a man
Its rich instruction drew.
His teacher none could well mistake,
One only can impart
Lessons of wisdom that can guide
A sinful human heart.

Too soon that fervent prayer was o'er,
The benediction asked,
And slowly down the spacious aisles
The congregation passed.
Slowly, as one might turn his back
Upon the gates of heaven,
After a taste of angel's food
Unto his soul was given.

And now kind greetings were exchanged,
With many a friendly word,
And Christians met, as Christians should,
Who served one common Lord.
One heart, one mind, one earnest will
Seemed to inspire the whole,
As friend with freedom told
The welfare of his soul.

Strange though it seem, no single word
These curious folks did say,
Of "politics," of rise in stocks,
Or gossip of the day.
Not only did they "shut up shop,"
And lock the office door,
They turned the key on worldly thought,
Till holy time was o'er.

The sermon, while a group discussed,
I listened in amaze,
And marveled at the words they used,
When speaking in its praise.
They did not call it "great" or "deep,"
"Ingenious," "witty," "smart,"
Or "thank their stars they had a man
After the people's heart."

But whispered low, with moistened eyes,
"How precious was the word;
How full of hope the promises
Their strengthened souls had heard;"
And murmured blessings on his head,
Who, laboring by their side,
In all simplicity and truth,
Preached Christ the crucified.

I heard, and could not silence keep,
"Thrice happy souls!" I cried,
"Am I in heaven?" With sudden start
My eyes I opened wide—
Looked round a moment in amaze—
Saw my mistake with pain,
And never since have dared to take
A nap in church again.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD, IN 1834.

I pass over a variety of adventures following the events to which the preceding pages refer, to revisit, on the next year, the City of Bagdad. The plague still raged there; and what a change had that brief period brought about! After I had quitted the city on the former occasion, the waters gradually subsided, but left many stagnant pools, the nuisance of which combining with the effluvia arising from the bodies cast into the town ditch, produced a fever, almost as deadly in its effects, when the hot weather set in and the plague had ceased, as the latter disease, itself.

Famine succeeded; but still the vials of wrath had not been all emptied on this devoted city. The Sultan's army on the northern frontier had been calmly watching the progress of the disorder, and shortly after it had ceased, they invested the city. For some time the Mamelukes bravely defended it, and then they were compelled by starvation to surrender. They were all slaughtered, and the city given up to pillage. More than two-thirds of the town was now therefore in ruins, and from complicated disasters the population had dwindled from 150,000 to 20,000.

I made my way in comparative solitude, driving my horse before me, for he was too much exhausted for me to remount and ride. I had no money, and could not, moreover, find fodder to sustain him; so I was reluctantly compelled to part with him for five dollars to a Bedowin.—Very much did I regret the necessity of parting with an animal which had carried me nearly 3,000 miles.

Of the scanty population 500 continued to die daily. The residency was still held there; but a strict quarantine forbade my gaining admittance there, and I put up for the night in a stable near it. An old gardener was the only person I met there, and he was bemoaning his father and two sons. I was not aware of this second visit of the plague; but, having got into the city, and having no friends, I could not again quit it. I therefore took up my lodging in an old Khan, where I lived economically retired, as my income compelled me to do.

When all symptoms of the raging pestilence had disappeared, and the waters of the river, which made a second visit to the city, had again subsided to their former level, I quitted my dwelling to seek, as I strolled forth amidst the now desolate city, such of my friends as pestilence and the flood had spared. Alas! how small the number to receive my greeting! Whole streets were depopulated by the one calamity, and overthrown by the other. I entered several of the dwellings which yet remained standing. What varied, what hideous scenes presented themselves to me! In some, the reputed wealth of their former possessors had attracted the robber hordes to which I have before alluded, and all of value had been carried off. Several struggles had taken place, between the invaders and the possessors, for that which perhaps in but a few brief hours would probably be less than dross to either.

Just within the entrance hall of a Georgian merchant, with whom I was acquainted, there lay the bodies of a slave and one of these robbers. In the left hand of the latter was a rich kalean. The slave, in intercepting his progress, had been shot through the body, but had afterwards, it would appear, retained sufficient energy to plunge his dagger into the heart of his opponent. They had both fallen together, and must have expired at nearly the same time, for they lay side by side—the countenance of the robber turned upwards and hideously distorted, that of the slave placid and mild, although his right hand still retained its hold of the home stricken dagger.

I traversed my way through those apartments that had escaped the spoiler. I wound through halls and along passages which had formerly resounded with the busy din of human voices and human feet. Now how changed the scene! No sounds follow the ear but the almost noiseless echo of my steps. Silent now and deserted was that banquet hall; more melancholy still the reflection that it was not again doomed to be filled by those guests who had taken their departure but yesterday night, to return with renewed zeal on the morrow. They had retired to partake their last repose.

The bright and brilliant hue of costly divans was now dimmed by the accumulated dust of months. A few chebouques, their bowls partially filled, were reclining against the cushions; beside them were left the half-finished coffee-cups, with their filagree covering of gold; and the fancy could not but picture the host, on the first symptom of the malady, rising suddenly and staggering to his couch, from whence death alone was again to summon him.

There was an Armenian merchant with whom I was acquainted, who had the good fortune to possess a daughter, the most lovely being I had ever cast eyes upon. She was rather above than below the middle height; but her form was of such exquisite proportion, that her superior height was not perceived till she stood by the side of others. Her hands and feet were extremely small; her neck long and tapering.—When intelligence of the plague first reached Bagdad, I had seen her stand over her younger sister, to whom she was passionately attached, and with arms folded over her breast, her eyes cast upwards, and flashing through their yet darkened fringes, as she fervently invoked heaven's blessing and protection on her; and then thought I had never beheld a countenance more truly or justly entitled to be called heavenly.

Some months had elapsed after our first acquaintance, before I was made aware that Miriam was but waiting the return of a young countryman from Aloppo, to be united to him; and preparations were in progress for that event, when plague for the present put a stop to all.—The family established a quarantine; and I had since heard no more of them.

The gate, as I now approached the house, was closed: I struck my staff against it several times without attracting attention, and, with a conclusion that its inmates had shared the fate of but too many others, I was turning away with a sigh, when the wicket opened slowly, and the feeble voice of the old merchant bade me enter. I grasped him by the hand; he spoke not; but, beckoning me to follow him, slowly tottered up the stairs. I looked around—he was alone.

"Your daughter Miriam?" said I, in a faltering voice. The spell was broken—the old man threw himself on a chair and gave vent to a flood of tears; as these chased each other down his venerable beard, he sobbed so piteously, that I was fearful it would put an end at once to him and his sorrow. What a mockery it would have been to have offered words in consolation! I remained gazing on him in silence. To my great relief, he at length calmed himself in a measure, and in broken sentences conjured me to forgive a father's weakness.

"You," said he, "O Frank, are the first person I have seen, except those who for months were immured within these baleful walls.—But I am unequal to the task of talking now."

He clapped his hands, and a slave appeared, who seemed scarcely less astonished at my presence than was his master. The old man sent him for pipes and coffee; and, after we had again seated ourselves, I gained from him the particulars of the following affecting incident:

"For three weeks," said he, "by adopting the most rigid precautions, we succeeded in shutting out the pestilence, although the neighborhood around resounded with the groans and shrieks of those who were suffering themselves, or wept the fate of others. One morning, however, I went into Ammina's (the sister of Miriam) room, and found that some animal had reposed the previous evening on her bed. Fully aware that it was but too often that disease is by such means communicated, I nevertheless said nothing. Some days elapsed, and already had I cherished hopes that my fears were groundless, when one morning too fully convinced me that the poor child was infected. She complained of a cold shivering, which was, as she retired to her pallet, followed by a burning heat, and intense pain about the pit of the stomach, while dimness and lustre were strangely combined in her full but fixed eye.

"The malady could not for an instant be concealed from the anxious eye of Miriam; and, despite the prayers and entreaties of her father and friends, the heavenly girl tore herself from their arms, and rushed to the chamber of her beloved sister. There, by the side of the poor little sufferer, sat Miriam, watching her every look—now moistening her parched lips, bathing her pallid but burning brow, dressing the loathsome ulcers, or quietly striving to soothe the ravings of delirium. She neither ate, drank, nor slept; she breathed the same breath with her, and lived but for her sister; and when, after five days and five nights of intense watching, the pure and gentle spirit of the sufferer fled, Miriam uttered no shriek—manifested no outward emotion; but slowly and calmly performed the last sad offices. Rising then, from her solitary task, she gazed on those wan and pallid features she was about to behold for the last time, threw her whole soul into a glance, and waving aside those who at the door of the apartment had in much wonder watched her every action, she quitted the room. Entering her own chamber, she threw herself on the couch and buried her face in the pillow; but there followed no sobs or tears—only at first a gentle shivering, and then violent convulsions. It was now her lover's turn to display his self-devotion. His voice, it was evident, soothed her; and, after remaining some hours by her side, he was happy to perceive that first a drowsiness, and then a happy insensibility stole over her. Exhausted by long watching, she slept soundly, and awoke with the usual fever, but in perfect possession of her senses. Her lover held her hands within his own; looking at him fixedly and tenderly: 'Leave me, my beloved,' said she, 'ere yet it be too late: for already I feel the burning poison traversing my veins—no human aid can avail me; but fly, thou dearest, farewell!'

"But let me not dwell on the details of a disorder the most terrible to which poor human nature is subjected: its torments of pains, thirst and heat—its coldness, vomiting, and utter prostration of spirits—its pestilential ulcers. Suffice it that, where she had walked in beauty like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies,' there now she lay prostrate, her body covered with spots black and livid.

"For many hours she had been totally insensible to all that was passing; and all around, save her lover, had despaired of her recovery. 'Let us trust in God,' said he: and his piety was rewarded. One morning, as he had pressed her forehead, he felt a slight moisture—a quick perspiration followed—the crisis of the disorder was passed—her reason returned, and in a few days she was perfectly restored to health."

The pair were united before I quitted Bagdad, and very many pleasant hours did I spend in their society.—*Mr. Wellsted.*

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, Oct. 21.

SETTLE IN KANSAS.

Five hundred thousand settlers can be accommodated with the best lands in the world by locating immediately in this Territory. The soil is of the richest character, varying from eighteen inches to five feet in depth: the climate is salubrious, the thermometer rarely or never rising above 105 degrees in the shade. In Pennsylvania, where we resided during the last summer, it stood for days in succession at 106 deg. from ten o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon. The winters are comparatively mild with us, though subject to frequent changes, on account of the high attitude of the country. The productions of Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio grow here in abundance. Apples, peaches and pears seem well adapted to the soil. Mr. Walker, the intelligent provisional Governor of the Wyandot Indians, and formerly of the northern Ohio, says he raises annually the most luscious peaches he ever saw. Melons grow of mammoth proportions.

The agriculturist who seeks a new home in the West should not stop to make a location until he has visted this Territory. The *organized* emigration of the world is now turned towards it, and it possesses advantages on this account which are not offered by any Western State.

In December last, the Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Indian territory, in his annual report said, in substance, "Aside from the government agents' troops and missionaries, there are not at this time, three *white* inhabitants in all that region lying west of the Missouri, and embraced in the limits of Kansas and Nebraska." But ten months have passed since then, and now, instead of a population enumerated by a monosyllable, there are many thousands settled all over the country, and hundreds are pouring in daily, selecting and staking out farms, which they propose locating with their families.

We confidently predict that in less than a year from this time, we shall number fully 100,000 souls. The times indicate it. In all the northern States; indeed, in nearly every country, there are movements Kansas-ward, and frequently the numbers are so great as to deteriorate the value of property, particularly real estate. And why not? Lands in many parts of the north, not favorably located for a market, or peculiarly productive, command from thirty to fifty and seventy-five dollars per acre.

Here the government price is but one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the titles are from the government, hence no question as to their validity.

The cost of turning over the prairies ranges from two to three dollars per acre. The first crop—usually of corn—will pay the expenses of culture; then the farmer with his hundred acres of the richest land in the world, perfectly subdued, and capable of raising any species of vegetation, finds it costing but from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred dollars. It is in a condition which twenty years of hard labor in a timbered country cannot make it; and he finds himself enabled to produce a luxuriant crop of vegetation with nearly one third the labor required on "*hardpan*" soil of most of the northern and middle States.

It is true many of the conveniences of a timbered country are wanting here: but these can all be supplied by the hand of labor. "But," says the enquirer, "what will be done for fences? You have no timber, or not sufficient, to be used for fencing purposes, and it appears to me impossible to get along in such a country." In some of the western States they *have* got along very well without timber, and here, in Kansas, we expect to get along still better. The Osage Orange, is used for hedges, grows in three years and produces a natural fence capable of turning aside the largest animals. The severity of the winter in more northern latitudes makes this useless to the prairie farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin; but here it will increase in value from year to year, and is worth more than a dozen rail fences, which cost such an immense amount of labor to erect.

It is objected that our market is too far removed. To those who are not at all acquainted with our position in the Republic, the objection is insurpassable; but to those who have observed that we have an excellent water communication with all parts of the world; and in two years, at the furthest, we shall be handed with iron, and a railroad connecting us with Boston and New York, along which the steam horse will be propelled at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour, the objection is worthless. The whole valley of the Mississippi will furnish us a market, as will the government trains which cross the plains to New Mexico and Rock Mountains to Utah, California, Oregan and Washington Territory. Besides this, we expect a large *home* market; for mechanics have already commenced pouring in by thousands, and the numerous articles which are imported into other States will be manufactured among us. Agricultural implements of every species, which are usually made in the eastern States, will be constructed in the Kansas Valley. We are already talking of our commercial city, which we claim is to rival the growth of *any* western town. Chicago, with its population of 70,000 in twenty-two years, will find her growth less rapid than the great City of the Plains, which is to be the half-way house between the Atlantic and Pacific and the commercial emporium of North America.

The Pacific Railway will be completed during the next ten years. It must necessarily pass along the southern bank of the Kansas and up one of its principal tributaries to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains. While this road is being constructed the surplus products of the farms which fancy sees already covered with "bending grain and golden-rinded fruit," will be needed to supply the wants of its laborers, and money will be required in return to meet the incidental wants of the Kansas farmer.

Again we say, send on the five hundred thousand farmers, mechanics and artizans, and we will pledge them the most beautiful farms, and the richest country, in all the bounties of nature, which the sun of heaven ever shone upon.

GREAT RAILROAD SPEED.

Three Hundred Miles per Hour.

A paper was lately read by Judge Meigs, before the American Institute Farmer's Club, at New York, upon the subject of rapid railroad travelling, in which he said:

"I have, with others, admired the progress made in velocity on railroads up to even *one hundred miles an hour on straight rails*, which has been done in England. But I entertain views of railroad velocity far beyond any yet ventured to be expressed. The Emperor of Russia has taken the first great step towards what I deem the ultimatum of railroad travel.

"Instead of cutting a narrow alley through the country, or going around everything in the way of a straight line—he has cut a broad way five hundred miles, from St. Petersburg to Moscow—he has made it all the way two hundred feet wide, so that the engineer sees everything that comes on the road!

"Such is part of the future: the railroad from point to point a mathematical line; the rails ten times stronger than any now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diamameter, say twelve or fifteen feet; the gague of a relative breadth; the signals and times perfectly settled; the road, walled on both sides, during the transit of trains having the gates of the walls all closed. Then instead of one hundred miles an hour! we shall more safely travel three hundred miles an hour! I will not pretend to say more—one hundred seems fast enough; so did twenty, a few years ago; and now, on very straight rails or some straight runs, we do travel sixty miles an hour in this State, and in England, one hundred miles have been accomplished.

"Mathematical precision and time will solve this problem—a passage from New York to San Francisco in ten hours!"

We have no doubt of one hundred miles per hour being perfectly practicable railroad speed, by the building of such railroads as those described by the Judge, and this opinion we expressed in the columns of the scientific American some years ago. But three hundred miles per hour inclines us to the fogy side of the question.—This speed would require a piston velocity 33,000 feet per minute, of eighteen-inch stroke, if the driving wheels were twenty-four feet in circumference, (nearly eight feet in diameter—whoppers) they would have to make 1100 revolutions per minute. As the wheels cannot turn around without steam, the query with us is, the means of raising the steam necessary to perform this feat, as the boiler would have to evaporate about a tun of water per minute—sixty in an hour. So far as it related to the final velocity of steam in a vacunm, the speed of three hundred miles per hour could be obtained, but how can such a quantity of steam be evaporated in a locomotive boiler, in this space of time? Judge Maig's may perhaps be able to answer us. With respect to the velocity of bodies, our ideas are bounded by what has been performed before our eyes—the flight of the swallow, the pigeon, the eagle; and when we look to the heavenly bodies and calculate the awful velocity with which they are unceasingly wheeled through space, the mind is struck with solemn awe at the mighty power of the great Creator, who has made huge Jupiter to revolve once on his axis in ten hours, and through space at the rate of 4685 miles per hour, or fifteen times the velocity of a locomotive, running at the rate of three hundred miles an hour. —*Scientific American.*

Distressing Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Charles W. Stewart, long known as the assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was found last evening dead in the Speaker's room, he having committed suicide by taking strychnine. Mr. S. was in and about his residence, on Missouri avenue, during the forenoon, apparently in good health and spirits. Between one and two o'clock he left and walked towards the capitol. On his way he was met by a friend, who inquired after his health and that of his family, to all of which Mr. S. returned satisfactory replies. It appears that on his application at the apothecary store of Dr. Schwartz for strychnine, he was refused, (although he averred it was to kill rats,) the clerk stating that he could not have it unless prescribed by a physician. They, however, furnished him with a drug for the purpose he stated. The endorsement on paper found in the spittoon near where his body was found, leaves no doubt that he obtained the fatal dose from another apothecary shop, and that it was strychnine.

Mr. Stewart had also procured from Dr. Gardner, on Capitol Hill, a phial of laudanum. It further appears that thus provided with the means of self-destruction, he proceeded to the Speaker's room in the House of Representatives, deliberately placed a cushion on the settee, wrote a memorandum stating the amount of some debts due him, and ending "my love to my family for the last time"—and then (probably) in a glass of champagne—he took the horrible draught, laid himself down, and was soon an inhabitant of eternity. A single blood stain on his face was the only evidence of convulsions. An inquest was held which rendered a verdict according to the above statement. It is said that $138 were found upon his person.

An interesting wife and six small children, as well as other relatives and friends, mourn over this shocking occurrence. The heart-rending cries of the former last night and this morning were sufficient to melt a heart of adamant. What induced this young man to self-destruction, surrounded as he was by comfortable circumstances, and daily charmed by the sweet voice of such a wife and such lovely children, must remain a mystery.

Healthy Women and Early Marriages.

The following remarks, by Dr. C. M. Fitch, in a lecture a few evenings since, contain some very useful truths and suggestions. Speaking of the hereditary causes of consumption, the Doctor remarked:

"I believe it to be utterly impossible to find a perfectly healthy child born of delicate, sickly parents. The unsound constitution of the parent is usually transmitted with increased intensity to the offspring, and no character of morbid pre-disposition is more surely and more unfailingly transmitted than a pre-disposition to pulmonary consumption. When we consider the influence that the mother's health must exert on the health of her children, it is strange that so little attention should be paid to the physical education of girls. Why from the hour of her birth is a female child to be subjected to one eternal imprisonment? Why is she to be cooped up within doors, confined to patch work and nursing her doll, and taught to consider it quite unladylike, to move faster than the dignified gate of some animated dowager. Turn your girls out of doors, let them play at ball and trindle the hoop, and laugh and shout as much as they please, they will be finer ladies for it at thirty, even if not quite so graceful at fifteen. By the laws of Lycurgus, the wise and immortal law-giver of the Spartan Republic, the most especial attention was paid the physical education of women, and no delicate, sickly women on account were not allowed to marry. Supposing a provision like this was carried into effect here! What an army of unmarried ladies we should very soon see!

If a young man wants to choose a wife, let him invite the lady he has in view, to take a walk, a very long one, and when he comes back, if he finds his companion obliged to go to bed with a headache, let him look somewhere else for a wife, unless he is fond of paying Doctor's bills."

Speaking of early marriages, the Doctor remarked:

"In this country very few ladies are fit either physically or mentally to become mothers before they reach the age of twenty-one, twenty-two, or twenty-three, but so precocious are our young ladies, that if they happen to pass twenty without having made definite arrangements, they begin to consider themselves old maids, and before a school girl is fairly out of short dresses and pantaletts, she is looking up a beau."

Among the ancient Germans, than whom a finer race of men, physically, perhaps never existed, it was *death* for any woman to marry before she was twenty, and were this law to be enacted and rigorously enforced among us, the amount of suffering, the actual amount of human life that would be saved thereby, is past all computation.

AN ECCENTRIC WILL.—Mr. Railing, of New Hampshire, England, was among the victims of the last railroad accident, between Brigton and London. His heirs, after having paid him the customary funeral honors, did what all heirs do in similar cases, opened the will of the deceased to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberalities. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives, during his lifetime, they expected to be the richer now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will:

"This is my testament, I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, moveable or immoveable, in England or on the continent, to that railroad company on whose road I have the happiness to meet with death—that blessed deliverance from my terrestrial prison."

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable one in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive. He traveled, therefore, constantly on the railroads in England, Belgium and France. There was not a station where he was not known. All the conductors were familiar with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once, he was shut up in a car under water; another time he was in the next car to the one that was shattered, and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near without being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, and the Niagara; but, notwithstanding their frequent explosions, he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed under a car of the mother country. It is said that the relatives will attempt to break the will, on the ground of insanity, but it is probable that the railroad will win the suit in spite of the proverb that the murderer never inherits from the victim.

MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun notices a very shocking murder of a Mrs. Noble, residing about five miles and a half from Baltimore, near the Philadelphia road:

Since last Sunday, a Mrs. Noble residing in the above vicinity, on a little farm, with her husband and three children, was missing, and the children becoming somewhat alarmed at the absence of their mother, acquainted the neighbors of the fact, when Justice Lewis Franklinberger was informed of the case. He immediately set to work for the purpose of discovering the missing woman. The body of the woman mutilated in a most horrible manner, was discovered in a large tub, upon which had been placed a large stone, and across the top a plank. A large number of persons were in search of the murderer, who, it is alleged, is the husband of the unfortunate woman. His name is Frederick Noble, and when last seen was walking along the road conducting to Baltimore, having a pack bundle on his back.

ATROCITIES IN MEXICO.—The Mexican papers speak of the atrocities committed by the Indians:

"The most horrible of the unnumbered atrocities of the Indinas lately are one in which they made a hole beneath the chin of a young man, through which they passed a cord, fixing it through the mouth, so hanging him up by his chin to a tree, and making him a target for their arrows! Another, in which the wretches cut some pieces of flesh from the haunches of a poor infant, roasting them and eating them, while the agonized little creature still lived. And another, in which they devoured the greater part of a human body.

"Roberies are getting very rife in the city of Mexico. A man was lately assaulted and robbed at 6 o'clock in the evening by a band of eleven, in Corpus Christi street, and who suddenly sprung out upon him from Lopez alley. Three of these robbers were mounted.—There had nevertheless, been many robbers executed during a fortnight, over which our news extends."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.—A few days ago, when a train on the New York and Erie Railroad was hailed by two or three men, the engineer, supposing them to be intoxicated, paid no attention to them and dashed on at full speed. When nearing the bridge, however, he discovered that all did not appear right, and immediately reversed the engine and put on the breaks, and succeeded in stopping the train just as the fore wheels of the locomotive run on the bridge. The brideg gave way under the locomotive and fell about three feet, and caught upon some timbers, which sustained the weight until the locomotive was lifted and backed off. One minute more, and the whole train must have been precipitated a distance of some sixty feet, into a rocky ravine. About two hundred passengers were on the train. The bridge was being repaired, and was supported by temporary props, which could not possibly have born up under the train. It was truly a wonderful escape.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 1, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 26th of December, 1854, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Chairman has received various letters from prominent and influential citizens of the State, expressing a desire to have a State Convention, for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis, consolidating it against the secret and insidious assaults that have for a time impaired its usefulness and efficiency in carrying out our cherished principles, and to render it impregnable in the future against the approaches of the various and dangerous *isms*, vagaries and headlong passions of the day. As the constitutional, truly conservative, historical and patriotic party of the country, the Democracy have a great mission to fulfil, and must not prove recreant in a period of adversity, to the high trust confided to their care. The friends of liberty, of the rights of men, wherever they may have been born, of religious toleration, and the opponents of a connexion between Church and State, corrupt, meretricious and wanton as such connexion has always proved to be, the opponents of all religious tests in determining the rights of citizens or their qualifications for office or public trust, among those who have heretofore differed with us on minor points, are now ready and anxious to co-operate with the Democratic party at the first favorable opportunity, in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution formed by the patriots of the Revolution, the Fathers of the Republic.

It is deemed advisable that the contemplated State Convention be called *solely* for the purposes already named, so that its action be not embarrassed by any other business, and that it should be composed of the most tried, steadfast, enlightened and influential men in our ranks, that its voice in favor of the great fundamental principles of the Democratic creed shall speak with authority, and inspire confidence and respect among all classes of our people.

It is thought also that a political calm is the proper time to begin this great work. In this way we will show our love for the great principles we maintain, by assembling when there is not a scramble for place or power, but at a time when the public mind is not excited and prejudiced by the bitterness attending an approaching election—when our own Councils will not be distracted by rival interests and personal aspirations.

The members of the Committee will therefore appreciate the importance of a general attendance, and it is hoped will be punctual in meeting at the time and place appointed, and that the Democratic papers of the State will give this notice an early and general publicity.

J. ELLIS BONHAM,
Chairman.

Carlisle, Nov. 22, 1854.

The Pennsylvanian.

☞ This old national organ of the Democratic Party, has, within a few days past, put on an entire new dress, and presents an appearance equal to any other paper in the Union. The proprietor, Col. Wm. Rice, is a gentleman of pleasant address and great experience, and possesses all the requisites necessary to make the Pennsylvanian a welcome visitor to every Democrat within the broad limits of our glorious Republic, and we rejoice to learn that within the past six months it has trebled its daily circulation, and that its tri-weekly editions have advanced in the same ratio. As Col. Rice has now determined to give this spirited journal his exclusive attention, we hope that daily accessions to his subscription list may crown his energetic efforts in behalf of the great and glorious Principles of Democracy.

☞ We learn, by the Ebensburg *Sentinel*, that our old and valued friend, Gen. Wm. R. Smith, formerly of Bedford, spent a day or two in that place last week, and was cordially received. The General is preparing a history of Wisconsin, which will appear during the present winter. We hope he may find it convenient to visit his numerous friends in Bedford before he returns. We would like to see him.

Borough Disturbance.

☞ We have been requested by an old and respectable resident of the Borough of Bedford to draw the attention of the officers thereof to the Act of the 15th march, 1847, which makes it their duty to arrest all drunken, disorderly or riotous persons, who, either by day or night, shall make disturbance in the public streets, lanes, or alleys, and convey them to the county jail, where they shall be confined for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Now, if our Borough Officers will take the trouble to look, at almost any hour of the day, they can find ten or twenty children in a group playing "shinny" in the public streets, to the great annoyance of passers by, to say nothing of the danger in which it places younger children who are always lookers on. In addition to this, windows are made to suffer from this reckless playing in the streets, an evidence of which fact can be seen in one of the broken panes of Mrs. Potts' large show windows, caused by boys' playing on her pavement after she had repeatedly requested them to desist. Let officers do their *duty*, without respect to persons, and a few arrests will put a stop to this business, as well as the terrific yells which so frequently disgrace our streets at night.

Manly Sentiments.

George D. Prentice, the brilliant but bitter editor of the Louisville *Journal*, was lately entertained by a number of citizens, Whigs and Democrats, at Memphis. He related his editorial experience in terms which must forcibly strike every one who has gone through the war of editorial partizanship. It is refreshing to read such magnanimous confessions of doing wrong, in the heat of political excitement—they deserve to be duly pondered by American journalists, especially those who fight the editorial battles of political parties. Mr. Prentice said:

"I know that my Whig friends will both pardon and justify me when I say, that I prize this compliment coming from Whigs and Democrats alike, far more than I could a similar one from members of my own party alone. There was a time, years ago, when I cared little what my political opponents said or thought of me, so I had the regard, the support, and the applause of my political friends. But I have long since ceased to feel thus. I have learned to appreciate and to desire the good opinion of all good men. I have learned that candor, and truth, and honor and honesty, and wisdom and patriotism, and virture, are confined to no party. My devotion to the party with which I have acted throughout my life is unfaltering, but time teaches all true hearts the great lesson of political liberality. I have published some things, which, although well intended at the time, I could wish blotted from the memory of my readers and from my own.

"I have written some bitter things of men, who have since passed away from earth, and whose memories I revere, and on whose graves I could shed tears of sorrow and regret. Ah! when I look back through the twenty-six years of my editorial life, and think how many I once denounced who afterwards became my personal friends, or proved themselves their country's friends, and how many I once eulogized and toiled for who have since turned ruthlessly and causeless against me; when I reflect how often the most arduous and devoted political services have been forgotten by those to whom they are rendered; and how often the deepest political injuries are magnanimously forgiven by those to whom they are done; and when I remember how many of my political friends have striven to crush me, and how many Democrats have gathered around me as a band of brothers in the days of my personal peril, I should be guilty of an outrage on my own conscience, and on every feeling and impulse of my heart, if I were not to weed out from my nature the partisan bitterness that once flourished there. I am a Whig, but I will greet every true hearted Democrat as my brother, and I will greet no false-hearted Whig as such."

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* learns that Gov. Pollock has tendered to Hon. Andrew G. Curtain, of Centre County, the appointment of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he has accepted. Mr. Curtain is a gentleman of abilities and attainments, and, whilst he has been a decided partisan in times past, he has many good qualities of head and heart which render him acceptable to a large circle of Democratic personal friends.

☞ D. H. Neiman, Esq., editor of the *Easton Sentinel*, has been appointed Collector of Tolls on the Delaware Division, at Easton. A snug berth, and one which we hope our editoral brother may live long to enjoy.

☞ We invite attention to the Card of Dr. Keyser, (in another column,) who is well known to the people of Bedford county as an able and experienced Physician, satisfied that his recommendations are entitled to the highest consideration. The Pittsburg Journals highly commend the Doctor for his energy, prudence, and skill, since he has resided in that city.

The Great Defeat of the Democratic Party in 1840.

In 1840 the Democratic Party of the country was defeated from Maine to Georgia. Its platform was definite; its candidates at that time unexceptionable; among the ablest men in the Union were those who led its columns; its organization was perfect; it had previously carried nearly every one of its candidates for governor in their respective States; and yet, when the day of election came, it was almost swept out of existence. Funeral sermons were preached over its anticipated dissolution by such men as Clay and Webster. Its days were numbered, in the estimation of the triumphant party; and, be it remembered, there were not wanting then, as they are not wanting now, democrats, misled by the false glare of meretricious doctrines, and instigated by revenge and jealousy, who rejoiced at the overthrow of their former party, as if an angel of devastation had annihilated it! The great point of difference between the winning party of that day and the present consisted in the fact that there were many things upon which the conquering majority were most heartily united. If they did not avow their principles in the canvass, it was known that success in the country would lead to the inauguration, or rather to the restoration, of a series of federal measures of the most extraordinary character. But what was the result produced in a few short months? A series of catastrophes to the dominant party to which political annals up to that time furnished few parallels. With what eagerness those who had previously gloried over the prostration of the democratic party welcomed it back to power! The bold and startling measures of Clay, beginning with the bankrupt law and ending with the high tariff, could only be mastered by the democratic party; and when, in 1844, James K. Polk was elected to the presidency, the practical philosophy of that result derived its chief significance from the fact that it was achieved by a comparatively *"new man"* over the accomplished and beloved leader of the whig party. To go back, however, to the calamities of 1840; contrasting them with the recent defeats of the democratic party, we are impressed by the fact that we fell in the one case in a presidential election and in the other in a conflict two years before a presidential election. So, then, if the whig party, victorious in 1840, was a disbanded and demoralized organization in less than a year, notwithstanding it was led by the intellectual giants who then flourished, and the face of a policy which, if not avowed before the election, was certainly adhered to after it, how long will the present combination—*not* marshalled by Clay, *not* cheered by Webster, and bound by no chord of common sympathy, *but fused by a harmony of hatreds alone*—can maintain its position as a national party? We are content to allow the thick coming events of the future to answer this question.—*Washington Union.*

The Know-Nothings vs. Catholics.

[By a Correspondent.]

One of the *avowed* objects of the Know-Nothings is opposition to Roman Catholics, and that opposition is grounded, according to their own assertion, on the fact that they owe allegiance to a power foreign to the United States, to wit: the Pope of Rome. In looking over the papers a few days since, I noticed an extract of certain proceedings in one of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign (at least to the laws of the United States) allegiance as ever did the Catholics. When certain questions were put to a Mr. Snow, a witness in the case, he refused to testify, because the answer would incriminate him—that he would subject himself to punishment. It is true that a witness cannot be compelled to answer a question that will incriminate him; but it is a privilege that is only allowed where he would incriminate himself under the laws of his government. Then allow me to ask, would an answer to any of the questions put by Mr. Butler in that case in Lowell have made the witness liable to any punishment under any of the laws of the United States, or any of the individual States of the Union? If not—and I would say that they certainly would not—then they are claiming allegiance to a power which they think of higher authority than the laws of the United States! Where, then, is the difference? Roman Catholics are charged with owing allegiance to the Pope—Know-Nothings under oath say they owe allegiance to a law not recognized by the laws of our government. Yours, &c. B. D.

Remarks.

The case above alluded to by our correspondent—the report of which was given in a previous number of the Democrat—affords much food for serious reflection on the part of true Americans. If we, in our rapid progress, have arrived at such a pass that the oaths of a society, taken at midnight and in darkness, are to be held paramount to the oaths prescribed by the laws of the land, then is it time for us to stop and think. Americans have been taught to regard the trial by jury as one of their dearest and most estimable privileges; but of what avail is that privilege now, if a Know-Nothing who has sworn to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," steps into Court, and says "I cannot comply with my oath because I have previously taken a secret oath which is in conflict with my duty here?" If Catholics or foreigners are to come under this ban of proscription, what security have they in a Court of Justice against a Know Nothing? Or, presuming one of these worse than political Jesuits to be a juryman, what Catholic or foreigner could safely hope to obtain justice at his hands? It was high time such a disclosure of their doctrines was made as that called out by the Massachusetts Court, and it is time the American people begin to look at the viper they have nurtured, and which at any time can make a deadly strike at their liberties. Well may the Father of his Country have exhorted the people to "beware of secret socities," if his far-seeing vision permitted him to penetrate the future as to behold in 1854 such an organization. We have said it was time this revelation was made. And so it is, as well for the purpose of showing all right-minded men the monstrous evils which follow in the wake of such an organization, as to arouse those who are proscribed to proper measures of self-defence. The foreigner or Catholic, knowing that these men strike a blow as well at his civil as political privileges, will not tamely submit to a doom passed upon him by a perjured jury or perjured witnesses. They can still guard their rights in a Court of Justice, by purging the jury box of all who are supposed to be tainted with this dangerous ism.

"What, then" (it has been pertinently asked) "becomes of the prerogative of which freemen boast—that of trial by jury? Deprived of privileges such as these, where, if this thing is allowed to go on, shall justice look for true defenders? An American blinded, is, rightly viewed, an anomaly, but an American, true born, to consent to be bound also, by oaths which place his freedom and conscience in the keeping of an irresponsible association, is almost past belief. For him to do anything covertly, as a system by which to circumvent an adversary, can only be regarded as one of the relics (the last we hope,) of barbarism. Error's most deadly assailant is light and truth, and free, full discussion. Once descend to use the weapons she herself adopts, and the end of the strife cannot be doubted. Ages of experience in the arts of duplicity, if what is alleged be true, must have rendered Romish Jesuitism a formidable antagonist when fought by those who are but novices in the use of similar weapons. But, taking and holding to the higher ground of a purer faith and a perfect freedom of conscience, divested of all priestly control, with an unexceptionable love of liberty, and a deadly hate of all oppression, with a liberal share of intelligence, we are and ever shall be, invincible to all attacks which may be made against our religion, our institutions, or our persons."—*Allentown Democrat.*

SIDE ISSUES.

Can't be Controverted.—The *Boston Advertiser* says that "political organizations ostensibly got up for the purpose of effecting what has been called 'one idea reforms,' are snares for tender consciences—contrivances to enable unscrupulous leaders to turn to selfish account the honest convictions of credulous associates." It has been boasted by rum-drinking temperance politicians in this State that their only object in insisting on the passage of a Maine law in New Hampshire was the breaking down of the Democratic party. It is now admitted by the anti-Nebraska agitators that every attempt to repeal the territorial bill of the last Congress is out of the question, and yet they contrive to make some people believe that such proceeding is proper and essential. In both of these respects the great object is to turn their labors to selfish account.—*N. H. Patriot.*

We have had most palpable evidence of the truth of this selfish propensity on the part of the allied leaders against the Democracy in the State. All the side issues were managed with one view—that of injuring the Democracy and building up the fortunes of those who managed them. In our own city, the Temperance Convention, though professing to be free from all political bias, and intent only on one great object, that of abolishing the sale of liquor in this Commonwealth, was in fact only a scion of the Know-Nothing party, and used to advance the prospects of that proscriptive and intolerant order. The same use was made of the Abolition and Free Soil movement. Each of these political parties professed to be actuated by one only aim, a single purpose—opposition to the slave power of the country—and yet, like the Temperance party, they merged their forces into one general army against the Democracy, and their members voted for any man, no matter how opposed to their original principles, if he was on a ticket adverse to the Democratic party of the Union. The anti-Nebraska party acted upon the same platform. When that bill was pending in Congress, the *New York Tribune*, and other fusion journals, proclaimed the great principle of the newly-formed anti-Nebraska party to be the support and maintenance of every man who voted against the bill, no matter what his political principles. This was the platform on which the fusion party was to be built. Democratic members who deserted their party on this great issue were lauded as patriots, and their re-election insured by the assistance of Whig and Abolition votes. But how was the promise redeemed? The fate of Drum and others in the State, and the similar course of treachery towards Democratic candidates in other States, is the best exhibition of Whig and Abolition faithlessness to promise. The allies were loud in their protestations of unselfishness when the Nebraska bill was pending, but when the day of election came, their old hatred for the Democracy returned, and voted for any candidates calculated to defeat those selected by that party.

With all these facts before the people of the extreme selfishness of the opposition in this State at the recent election, still the Whig and Abolition presses are talking about the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act as another means of agitating the country and reaping advantages from the storm of passion and prejudice which will thus sweep over the State. No other end can be gained by such a movement. To repeal the law is an impossibility, for two reasons. First the Senate will not consent to such a repeal. Secondly, before such a repeal can be effected, both Kansas and Nebraska will be knocking at the doors of the Union for admission as *free States*, and hence the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act will be foolishly fruitless. These are facts that every schoolboy is perfectly acquainted with, and hence a movement such as indicated is but another selfish side-issue from which the opposition hope to derive aid and assistance in coming contests. Those who escape the net of Know-Nothingism are to be enmeshed in that of sectional hatred and animosity. The halls of Congress are to be turned into a race course, where every broken-down political hack is to be trotted out for the purpose of disgusting the country with the effluvia arising from diseased reputations. And this movement on the part of the Whigs and their allies is to be predicated on the reformatory idea, or in other words, side issues are the means by which they hope to enfeeble the democracy, and thus insure a victory to the allies. Are not these the selfish ideas of men seeking their own political fortunes rather than the country's good? On what other platform will Seward, or Greely, or Clayton stand? When did these men, or either of them, show by their conduct that their sympathies embraced the whole Union? When have they ever eschewed sectarianism or agitation, no matter how dangerous or deleterious to the peace of the Union, when it promised to advance their private or political fortunes? Never; and the very fact that these men are now engaged in raising a side-issue on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, should awaken public attention to the real purposes disguised behind the movement.

They are the bitter, implacable enemies of the Democracy and the rights of the masses, and side-issues emanating from such sources should not receive the countenance and support of any Democrat who loves the principles of his party. They are but masks for Whig and Abolition attacks—means by which the ranks of the Democracy are to be thinned and rendered incapable of resisting the united attacks of the opposition. This is the only intent of the selfish side-issues by which the country is now afflicted, and it becomes the Democracy to take a bold, open stand against all organizations which, under the guise of reforms, are only contrivances by which the public mind is to be prejudiced against the principles and advances of the Democratic party. In all past times, the Democracy have taken this course, and there is safety in none other at this crisis.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

From the Philadelphia Argus.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The most offensive feature in the absolute governments of the Old World, to an American observer, is the fact that religion is regulated by law, and that the same power which oppresses the citizen in his civil rights prescribes the creed he must believe, and taxes him to support it. One nation maintains at an enormous expense a horde of ecclesiastic nobles, and compels all to pay for their support, whether they follow the faith of the State or entertain other opinions. Another fastens a swarm of priests on the masses; while a third elevates the prevailing faith into the government itself, and governs by the church alone. Such is the organized intolerance of despots and tyrants. Strange that, in substance and in practice, we should have a similar organization in republican America, justified, too, as perfectly consistent with our profession of liberty and toleration; and strange still, that those very ministers of the Gospel who daily preach toleration and religious liberty, should be the leading spirits in this attempt to destroy both at the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the sacred and the secular power? How is one religion to be trampled in the dust, if not by the red arm of bigotry, and the strong force of governmental interference? This is the mode adopted by the clergy in other countries to effect the same end, and why should it be doubted they will use the same means in this country when identical ends are in view?

As one evidence of the purposes of the Know-Nothing clergymen to mingle religion with politics, the *Chambersburg Whig* announces the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, Professor in the Dickinson College at Carlisle, and the presiding officer of the Know-Nothing State Convention in this city, as a candidate for United States Senator. Here is the first open evidence of the real intentions of the Know-Nothings to mingle religion with politics. A professed minister of the Gospel—one who is entrusted with the high and holy calling of educating and training young men for the ministry, takes the initiative in this movement of making religion subservient to politics, and is to be rewarded with a seat in the United States Senate for his services. Is it to be supposed that if he should be elected that his efforts will not be directed towards a scheme of compelling by statutory enactments the abandonment of one form of religion and the outward observance of another? Why else should he be so anxious and zealous in his work of propagandism? It will serve no other purpose, advance no other cause. If a legitimate political object was to be attained, Mr. Tiffany could have acted in an open constitutional manner with his fellow-citizens. Why did he and his colleagues sneak in the dark, and thus stab the rights of their fellow-citizens like assassins! The answer is irresistible; they first wished to fasten the chain on the people before they drop their mask. That is now accomplished, and the announcement of the arch clerical leader in the Know-Nothing movement in this State as a candidate for the United States Senate proves most irresistibly that a Union of Church and State is the real intent of these traitors to civil liberty and religious freedom.

This is a most alarming announcement, and will, we are satisfied, arrest the attention of all those who desire to see our free institutions perpetuated. A few years since, and a similar attempt of political clergymen to mingle in the fierce war of rival political parties, with the ostensible purpose of delaying the transit of the United States mails, on the first day of the week was most emphatically rebuked, and the seal of public reprobation placed upon the principle of clerical interference in politics, no matter what the pretence. The attempt made on that occasion was a mere summer flaw compared with that which now threatens the Union. Then it was a mere voluntary association of men thinking alike on one subject. Now, it is strengthened by oaths, and embittered by the concentrated influence of the clergy in all sections of the Union. They now openly proclaim the union of religion and politics, and head the movement of the Know-Nothing order to ostracise all men from political place, who are not willing to bow down to the golden calf erected by this unholy and desperate faction. Can there be a doubt that this is the real purpose of the Know-Nothing order? By what other cue can the disclosures which are daily taking place be interpreted? It is time the reflecting citizens of the old Keystone should awaken to the danger by which they are menaced.—Thus far in our political history the question of religious belief has been suffered to remain between the Maker of all things and His creatures. But that time has passed, and in our midst is growing up an order of men, pioneered by the clergy, who are determined to interfere with this right, and dispite the Constitution to establish an union of Church and State in this Commonwealth and Nation. Will such a course operate beneficially on our political relations? Let the history of past clerical interference answer this question. Will it minister to the spread of that religion whose mission is peace on earth and good-will towards man? No. In the language of Phillips, the celebrated Irish orator:

"The sublime Creator of our blessed creed never meant it to be the channel of a courtly influence, or the source of a corrupt ascendancy. He sent it among us to heal, not to irritate; to associate, not to seclude; to collect together, like the baptismal dove, every creed, and clime, and color in the universe, beneath the spotless wing of its protection. The union of Church and State is, at best, but a foul and adultrous connection, polluting the purity of heaven with the abomination of earth, and hanging the tatters of a political piety upon the cross of an insulted Saviour. Religion, holy religion, ought not, in the words of its founder, to be "led into temptation."—The hand that holds her chalice, and the priests of her temple, should be spotless as the vestments of their ministry. Rank only degrades, wealth only impoverishes, ornaments only disfigure her. I would have her pure, unpensioned, unstipendiary. She should rob the earth of nothing but its sorrows;—a divine arch of promise, her extremities should rest on the horizon, and her span embrace the universe; but her only sustenance should be the tears that were exaled and embellished by the sun-beam. Such is my idea of what religion should be."

The Defeat of Gov. Bigler.

History is full of examples of ingratitude to those who have deserved well of their country, and the defeat of Gov. Bigler does not form an exception. In all ages, it has been dangerous to be eminent either in virtue or in talents.—The ancients, who understood human nature tolerably well, gave these two qualities a double application, and while they contended that the possession of them in excess might be dangerous to the State, always made them so to the possessor. Acting up to this view of the subject, *Ostracism* was established, and such glorious men as Thucydides Miltiades, Cimon, Themistocles, Phocian, and Aristides were condemned and banished. With great reason, Valerius Meximus exclaims, "Happy Athens!—that after driving such men from their bosom, could yet find one virtuous or devoted citizen remaining." We moderns seem to have adopted the fallacious conclusions of the ancients, and apply them to such of our own countrymen, who either from uncommon talents or eminent virtues, become the objects of envy and detraction. Whenever a citizen or public officer arrives at such a degree of credit as to excite praise and admiration, his *Ostracism* is demanded, though in a modified form from that which was practised by the Athenians. We do not drive him from the country; but we deprive him of the office which he fills with so much honor to himself and advantage to the country. Rome too, as well in the day of her iron virtue as in her imperial grandeur, was afflicted with this pernicious practice; and Italy, when she sprang from the death of ages, and illumined the world's horizon with the genius of her children, witnessed with complacency the exile of her brightest intellects, to quarrel afterwards about their birth-place and their ashes. Such conduct may repress ambition, for which it was intended, but it will also discourage merit and the desire of excellence. The worst passions of the human mind are recommended under the disguise of the best; and while envy is substituted for patriotism, virtue is made criminal, and the State stained with the most opprobrious character—that of public ingratitude.

The very examples which we have noticed, prove that we are so constituted, that the vicious cannot but pay a secret, though unwilling homage to virtue, in so much that the worst men cannot bring themselves thoroughly to esteem a bad man, although he may be their dearest friend, nor can they thoroughly despise a good man, although he may be their most bitter enemy. From this inward esteem of virtue, which the noblest cherish, and which the most base cannot expel, it follows, that virtue is the only safe bond of union on which we can depend. Most of those which the ancients drove from their employments, to the disgrace of the State, they were glad to welcome back with every mark of honor and distinction.

In taking a retrospective view of the administration of Gov. Bigler, during the calmer moments of reflection, every candid mind must discover much to admire and approve. We there find Judgment, mature and reliable, suggesting subjects of general utility, calculated to advance the prosperity of the Commonwealth and the happiness and harmony of the people. No speculative theories, crude and uncomprehended, could find favor in a practical mind like that possessed by Gov. Bigler. Free from the misguiding influence of passion himself, and deeply imbued with high moral sentiments, the end and aim of all his public acts were the improvement of his fellow citizens in the better qualities of our nature, and the permanent prosperity of the State. Transient advantages, to be followed with depressing results, were by him discountenanced and rebuked, even at the expense of his own popularity. He acted as Milton wrote, not to gain momentary eclat, but to leave a mark of distinction upon the age in which he lived, and elevate the thoughts of those by whom he was to be succeeded. Had he consulted his own personal interest, to the probable detriment of public affairs and private morals, there were many avenues open to a successful re-election. But Governor Bigler's early training had been such, that he instinctively knew, that none deserve to have any weight or influence with posterity, but such as have shown themselves superior to the particular and predominant error of their own times. Between him and those whom it was necessary to appease, to ensure success, an insuperable barrier intervened. Hampden could not be connected with a Walpole, nor a Marvel with a Mazzarine. How then could Gov. Bigler associate himself with men "who hunt in packs, and mangle as they prey?" A gulf of impracticablity must ever seperate men of principle, whom offices want, from men of no principle, who merely want the offices. We think it was Walpole who observed, that it was fortunate for mankind, that few men could be prime ministers, as the knowledge of the abandoned profligacy of the human mind should be limited to a few, and its evil influences thereby restricted.

It is always a source of pride, accompanied with the greatest satisfaction, to feel that the duty entrusted to one's hands, has been faithfully performed. Every just man desires to stand well with his own conscience; but how much more acute must be the satisfaction, when even those who have assisted in pulling an eminent man from his lofty position, are compelled to admit, that they can find no fault in the administration with which he was entrusted.—Mankind has ever been the same, and there looms up in the mind's memory two prominent examples to prove the ingratitude and folly of our race—Socrates, a Christian centuries before the advent of Christianity, and He who spoke as never man spoke. That which may be considered a personal misfortune to Gov. Bigler, will prove an advantage not only to himself, but to the public generally. He has been tried by the severest test—the fire of persecution—and comes from the overheated furnace uninjured, like Shadrack from the Babylonian, only to be elevated to higher dignities, and stamped with the approval of those who were foremost in his condemnation. In every quarter, we hear his opponents declare that his administration was a model in its character, and worthy of all commendation. Many justify their opposition by asserting, that it was necessary, to reach other matters not connected with himself, and thus pay an unwilling tribute to his worth and rectitude. Others declared him a man without guile, clear in his conceptions of right, with courage to assert it, and declare that their opposition to him was intended to reach beyond the Potomac to remind the dwellers in that quarter that there is such a thing as Northern public opinion.

The press which was formerly Whig, teemed with statements like these, to illustrate their opposition to Gov. Bigler, and thereby unwittingly vindicate his administration. Nowhere, in the respectable portion of the Press, have we met with a single declaration of mismanagement, mistake or inattention to his duties as Chief Magistrate, nor in individual public opinion, where it was free from the bias of disappointment. And yet we have the fact of a Governor so universally approved, subjected to defeat for causes over which he could exercise neither control nor influence. That he had secret and relentless enemies to contend with in our ranks, is apparent from their subsequent course. They abound in all parties, and are known as the "carrion crew," from their habits. They feed upon that which is prepared to their hands, no matter how disgusting the repast, nor how degrading the deed by which the foul meal was acquired. Our opponents will soon learn, if they have not done so already, that there are two kinds of persons that it is dangerous to employ—fools who are too dull, and knaves who are too sharp. The former will be found the least offensive, while the latter will revel in the corruption out of which they derive their power, their prominence, and their sustenance.

The public acts of Gov. Bigler have proved him to be one of the first men of the Nation, both in mental and moral excellence. He is a safe custodian of the general weal and individual liberty, regarding all our citizens as entitled to the full protection, and the unrestrained enjoyment of the privileges with which the laws and the Constitution clothe them. He is destined to shine with conspicuous lustre in the future affairs of our Nation.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT!

Eight Thousand Russians Killed—Five Thousand of the Allies Killed.—A Hard Day's Fighting.—Terrible Slaughter of the French.—Decline in Breadstuffs.

New York, Nov. 26.

The American steamship Baltic arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 15th, being four days later than the previous advices.

The news is of a most important character.

The Liverpool grain market showed a decline of sixpence in the flour and corn, and two pence in wheat.

The Russians attacked the right of the allied forces before Sebastopol on the 5th. A great battle ensued with terrible loss on both sides.—The loss of the Russians is estimated at 8,000 and that of the allies at 5,000. The battle lasted an entire day. Immediately after the Russians made another sortie and attacked the left wing of the Allies, which was composed of the French, who repulsed them with a loss of one thousand. The Russian accounts say they captured one of the enemies batteries, spiked their guns, and repulsed the French with terrible slaughter.

Despatches have been sent to England for reinforcements. Every steamer which was available was taken up (including the Cunard steamer Europa) and many now think that the position of the Allies is extremely precarious.

It is rumored that Russia is now willing to treat with Austria on the basis of the four conditions which have been already published. It is believed, however, that this is only a *ruse* intended to sever Austria from the Western powers.

It is reported that there is a rupture in the Spanish Cabinet.

The London *Sun* says we have still later news from the Crimea, and some of a very important character. We had always believed that Sebastopol could not be taken until another regular battle had taken place with the enemy, and we had again proved our decided superiority in the field. This conflict is now decided. On the 4th instant all was ripe for storming Sebastopol. The French and English batteries were only 150 *metres* from the point of attack, when the Russians made another effort, which, as might have anticipated, has completely failed. We hear from a despatch of the 6th inst., just received from General Canrobert, by the French Government, that the Russian army, swelled by reinforcements from the Danube and the Southern provinces, and in presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, had attacked, on the 5th November, the right of the English army before Sebastopol.

The English army, however, sustained the fight with remarkable firmness, and supported by a portion of General Bosquet's division, fought with admirable vigor; and eventually the enemy, far more numerous than they were beat a retreat with enormous loss.

The Russians must have lost 9,000 men.

This stubborn battle lasted the whole day.

Nor have our gallant Allies been idle.

At the same time the division of General Forez repulsed the enemy.

The French troops, energetically led by him, repulsed the enemy with the loss of 1000 men.

This brilliant victory has not been achieved without loss by the Allies, on whose arms it reflects the highest honor.

We could not hope for a bloodless victory under such circumstances. But we may, on the failure of this last attempt, look forward to speedy intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, and the final triumph of the Allied arms.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Canrobert:—

"Before Sebastopol, Nov. 6.

"The Russian army, increased by reinforcements from the Danube and the Southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before the place.

"The English army maintained the battle with the most remarkable solidity, supported by a portion of General Bosquet's division.

"The enemy, much more numerous than us, was driven back with enormous loss, estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 men.

"This obstinate struggle lasted throughout the whole of the day.

"At the same time, on my left wing, General Forey had to drive back a sortie of the garrison. The troops led by him drove back the enemy into the town, with a loss of 1,000 men.

"This brilliant feat of arms, which was not achieved without some loss to the Allies, reflects the highest honor upon our armies.

"The siege continues regularly."

Vienna, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The English Embassy has received an authentic despatch from Varna, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 4th, in the morning, announcing that a general assault was to take place that day, every thing being favorable.

We have received the following from a Third Edition of the *Morning Post*.

"The latest intelligence bears date Oct. 28th, at 8 o'clock in the morning. The fact of chief importance, under this day's intelligence, is an announcement that the General Commanders of the Allied forces have determined on relinquishing Balaklava and shifting the point of communication with the fleets to a bay nearer Sebastopol and immediately opposite the left wing of the French camp.

"The details of the affair of the 25th impute the grossest cowardice of the Turks. It is declared that these men not only deserted the redoubts of which they were in charge, on the appearance of the Russian cavalry in their front, but they did so without giving the due alarm to the forces in their rear of the approach of the enemy.

"The Earl of Cardigan, on receiving the order to charge the enemy's cavalry, delivered by the hand of Captain Nolan, of the Quartermaster General's Department, the advance of the enemy up an assent of considerable sharpness, upon the top of which the redoubts deserted by the enemy were erected. Here the most disastrous carnage occurred. Lord Cardigan had his horse shot under him, and received a wound in his leg from a lance.

Captain Nolan was shot through the heart.

"The 93d Highlanders and the Royal Horse Artillery, repaired this check on their arrival; but the enemy having formed on another hill, opened fire from their guns, which the Scots Greys were ordered to charge. This regiment with its hereditary bravery, but after driving the enemy from their guns, was met by a murderous fire from infantry concealed amongst the brushwood.

"At 4 P. M., the battle ceased, and the two opposing armies faced each other, each apparently unwilling to renew the attack.

"The force in the rear is said to consist of about 32,000 troops.

"The attack of the 26th, which had evidently been arranged by the Russian commanders within and without Sebastopol, was most glorious in its results for the Allied forces. The artillery mowed down the enemy by hundreds. Two thousand killed and wounded were left on the plains. Not less than 600 dead bodies lay in a space not exceeding four English acres.

"The officer who captured Lord Dunkellin has been himself captured in turn. He is a remarkable fine man of noble bearing. On his being brought in, he was taken to the Duke of Cambridge's tent.

"About 15 Russian officers have been taken.

"The bombardment of the fortress continues. The high buildings within the walls are riddled with shot.

"The French Battalions are within 300 yards, and our own trenches are not more than 400 yards from the wall.

"Lieutenant Buller of the 57th has had his foot blown off in the trenches.

"Jemmy Macdonald has nine lives. At Alma he had a horse shot under him; at Balaklava he had another shot: and his cocked hat was knocked off by the enemy without doing him serious injury."

Vienna, Friday, Nov. 10.—Prince Ghika made his entrance into Jessy on the 7th Nov.

60,000 Russians are concentrated in Bessarabia.

Omar Pacha has been ordered to move immediately into Moldavia, to commence operations against the Russians in Bessarabia.

The War in Asia.

The Turks have taken up their winter quarters at Kars—the Russians, at Tiflis.

The War News.

By the foreign news of this morning, it will be seen that a bloody battle has been fought before Sebastopol, and if we can judge of the tone of the English press, much to the disadvantage of the Allies. The Russians still retain possession of the City, and the Allies have sent in hot haste for reinforcements to their respective countries. All the steamers in port have been chartered to convey troops to the Crimea, and even the Europa has been detained to assist in their conveyance. There seems to be a desperate struggle going on just now among the Allies to keep their footing before Sebastopol, and we should not be surprised to hear of their debarkation before they can receive sufficient reinforcements from home. The desperate valor of the Russians has utterly surprised the English and French, and shown them the nature of the contest in which they are at present engaged. The men who burnt their principal city, at an immense sacrifice, to keep it from giving their enemies a brief shelter, are not to be marched over in a sort of holiday parade.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—Flour $8 50—Wheat $1 90—Rye $1 25—Corn 88c.

☞ *New York market same as Philadelphia.*

☞ *ANOTHER SAD ACCIDENT.*—Mr. JAMES OVEROCKER, of Colerain Township, accidentally shot himself whilst on a gunning excursion on last Tuesday afternoon. He only lived about half an hour after receiving the injury.

COLORED KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In New York colored persons, possessing property requisites, are allowed to vote. A Know-Nothing Lodge, of colored persons was organized in Elmira, N. Y., last week, being the eighth of that complexion in the State.—*Daily News.*

MARRIED:

On Tuesday morning the 28th inst., at the "Mengel House," by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. WILLIAM MORTIMORE, and Miss CATHARINE WEICHD, both of West Providence township, Bedford Co.

DIED:

On the 18th ult., at the residence of Daniel Beam, in Bedford Township, Miss CATHARINE BEAM, aged 55 years.

When first my wandering spirit came
This trial-world of ours to know,
The joys of youth and flowers of hope
Combined to gladden all below.

But years passed rapidly away;
My paths of pleasure turned to pain,
Which told me of the sinner's way,
Unless his spirit break the chain.

To God my heart in secret prayed
To keep me from the power of sin;
In secret he with mercy heard
And gave me peace and joy within.

Now I am dead, my spirit free,
Leaves, joyful leaves, this world of woe,
Afflictions may come no more to me
In that bright world to which I go.

Farewell, dear friends, a fond adieu;
A happier home 'waits me above,
Where gladly I would join with you
To rest in Christ and dwell in love.

B. F. RANSFORD.

In this Borough, on Saturday morning last, after an illness of only a few hours, WILLIAM MILBURN, son of Mr. John Crouse, in the 5th year of his age. He was a smart and very interesting child.

"Death came when least expected nigh,
And in a moment bore away
Thy lovely boy to realms on high,
To dwell in an eternal day.

Oh! would ye wish him back on earth,
To linger on this dreary shore?
No, no! he's gained a heavenly birth—
He lives! he lives! to die no more!"

LOOK OUT FOR THE BANKS.

☞ For the information of the public we present below a list of Banks recently broken, discredited, or suspended, the result of the late elections having, we presume, removed all restraint from these soulless institutions, the conductors of which now think they can swindle their note-holders as much as they please. Many a widow and orphan will be made to feel the loss of their little all in this whole-sale bank robbery! Here is the list so far:

Lewis county Bank of New York.
Carthage, do. do.
Millrose, do. do.
Drovers, do. do.
Bank of Rome, do. do.
Bank of Carmel, do. do.
Ogdensburg, do. do.
Exchange Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, Buffalo.
Patchin Bank, Buffalo.
Eighth Avenue Bank, N. Y.
Knickerbocker Bank, N. Y.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Oswego.
" Bank of Canandaigua.
" and Merchants' Bank, Md.
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis.
Merchants' Bank of Macon., Georgia.
Milford Bank, Delaware.
Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vermont.
River Bank, Connecticut.
Cumberland Bank, Maine.
Ky. Trust Co. Bank, Covington, Ky.
Newport Safety Fund.
Commercial Bank, Peducah, Ky.
Trans. Allegheny Bank, Va.
Kanawha Bank.
Massillon Bank. Ohio.
Ohio Savings' Institute, Tiffin.
Cochituate Bank, Boston.
Bank of West Killingly, Connecticut.
Bank of Ellsworth, Maine.
Bank of Circleville, Ohio.
Clinton Bank of Columbus, Ohio.
City Bank, " "
Canal Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.
Miami Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Wooddury Bank, Connecticut.
Shipbuilder's Bank, Maine.

We append a list of the ONLY Banks in Ohio, whose circulation is secured by State or United States Stocks, deposited with the officers of the State:

Bank of Geauga.
Canal Bank of Cleveland.
City Bank of Cleveland.
City Bank of Columbus.
City Bank of Cincinnati.
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.
Franklin Bank of Zanesville.
Mahoning county Bank, Youngstown.
Sandusky city Bank.
Seneca county Bank, Tiffin.
Western Reserve Bank, Warren.
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.
Bank of Marion.
Champaigne county Bank, Urbana.
Franklin Bank of Portage county, Franklin.
Forest city Bank, Cleveland.
Iron Bank of Ironton.
Merchants' Bank of Massillon.
Miami Valley Bank, Dayton.
Pickaway county Bank, Circleville.
Springfield Bank.
Stark County Bank, Canton.
Union Bank, Sandusky City.

Seven more Indiana Banks are under protest, viz

Wayne Bank, Logansport.
State Stock Bank of Indiana, Pern.
Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash.
Perry county Bank, Cannelton.
Steuben county Bank, Angola.
Traders' Bank, Terre Haute.
Great Western Bank, Terre Haute.

TOUCHING.—The Boston Traveller, of Saturday evening last, says that when the Arctic was about to sink, and after the boats had pushed as far from the vessel as possible, to prevent being drawn into the vortex, which it was known would draw everthing near, Mr. Comstock, of Rhode Island, was seen to jump into the water and swim towards the boat which contained, among others, Mr. C. T. Mitchell, of Charleston, S. C., to whom he was well known.

Recognizing him in the boat, Mr. Comstock called to him. "Have you room for another man!" to which the reply was, "No; we are almost sinking now!" He then threw up his hands, exclaimed, "Good God! tell my wife and five children I am gone!" and was seen no more.

Dedication.

The Lutheran Church in Pleasant Valley (on the land of Jacob Fetter, of John) will be consecrated on Saturday, the 9th of December. Exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue over Sabbath. Several Ministers will be present. The public are invited to attend.

HENRY BEEGLE,
ISAAC EARNEST,
JOHN CROYLE,
Building Committee.

Public Sale
of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, 1854, the following described REAL ESTATE, situate in Bedford Township, containing two hundred and fifty-four acres of lime-stone land, with an inexhaustable spring of water. The improvements are a two-story log dwelling House, double log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and other out-buildings thereon erected: also, a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon.

Terms:—$1,200 in cash, and balance in two equal annual payments.

JOSIAH RITCHEY,
Adm'r of the Estate of Henry Miller, deceased.

Dec. 1, 1854.—4t.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land, in Monroe Township, in the name of "Johnson's Heirs," *one hundred* acres, more or less, lately surveyed and patented by Surveyor Sams, as 107 acres. A small improvement by Henry Mills has (I understand) been made upon the tract, but without any authority from the undersigned, whose deed is of record in the Clerk's Office, Bedford. This land, which is good and lays well, will be sold at a fair price, if application be soon made to the Hon. Job Mann or to the owner.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Dec. 1, 1854.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber, determined to have all his business settled up by the first day of January next, requests all indebted to note the fact, and those who have claims against him will also present them for settlement in like manner. All who neglect this notice will subject themselves to costs.

Dec. 1, 1854. JOHN MILLER.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, either by hunting or otherwise, as the law will be enforced against all who do so without respect to persons. So look out!

MICHAEL S. RICHEY.

Dec. 1, 1854.

MECANICAL SUPPORTS.

I desire to invite the attention of the public to a few words in regard to these appliances in the cure of various diseases in which drugs and medicines can be of but little use; and if the common sense of the community will but examine thoroughly what I say, I am disposed to believe that they, as well as myself, will be benefitted. The principal mechanical supports used in the cure of disease, are known by the names of *abdominal supporters, body braces,* and *shoulder braces.* The first of these are used to give strength and support to the lower part of the body, when there is weakness and relaxation of the abdominal muscles: and where this weakness and relaxed condition exist, it induces many diseases, not of the region affected only, but also of the upper part of the body, which droops and drags for want of tone and power of these muscles—when these are weakened, and the bowels press downwards, the diaphragm, the liver, stomach, lungs, and other organs of the upper portion of the trunk, must likewise drag from their places, and disease of those organs ensue.

If these organs are displaced, you have functional disease already, which, if not arrested, must end in organic lesions of the parts, that is beyond the power of medicine to cure—for no astringents, either local or internal, can contract them to their proper locality. A properly fitted supporter or body brace will do this; will prop and sustain the pendant and dragging vicera, until nature restores them: here medicines to aid and strengthen, will be proper, under the advice of a physician. A well fitted brace or supporter not only supports and presses upwards the contents of the trunk, but also supports the back, presses inwards the spinal column at the small of the back, and gives it additional strength by its bracing, by its giving as it were an assistant spinal column. I have known many cases of disease cured by the supporter alone, without any medicine; but do not understand me to say that medicine should never be given—the majority of cases require it—but the physician having charge of the case will be the best judge, as to the kind and when it should be given. The *Shoulder Brace* is used not so much for support as to bring the body into a true position; the hollow-chested, the contracted, narrow-chested persons, should never use suspenders: their tendency is to pull the shoulders forward and make the chest hollow, and the back humped. The suspender shoulder shoulder brace, which I use, obviates all this, as it suspends the pantaloons by straps that pass from under the arm-pits; and, when persons once become used to them, are not at all uncomfortable. Hundreds of persons, I doubt not, could be greatly improved in health and strength by the use of my shoulder brace; all who stoop much, or bend writing at desks, would be greatly benefitted by them. Women who are burdened with heavy skirts, tied around the spine, would find great relief from my suspender shoulder brace. I should like to extend this article to a greater length, but am fearful that I will occupy too much of your space. I may, however, resume the subject at another time.

GEORGE H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood st.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a billious tougue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."—See advertisement.

☞ PALPATATION OF THE HEART, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepria, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drugs; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, about the middle of November last, a large Brindle Cow, two white spots on hind legs—no marks—supposed to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SELLERS.

Dec. 1, 1854.

Valuable Hotel Property at Private Sale!

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, that well-known THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., now in the occupancy of John H. Smith, situate on the south-east conner of the upper square, Main street, in the most public and pleasant part of the town—with every convenience for a first class Hotel. Abundance of good water on the premises, and but a few feet from the kitchen door. Easy of access from every part of the town by all kinds of vehicles, and with good stabling sufficient for Fifty horses. Together with three Lots, containing an acre of ground, at a short distance from the tavern, and easy of access. The property being entirely new it is consequently in excellent repair, and is one of the most desirable Hotel properties between Cumberland and Pittsburg.

Terms easy.

☞ If not sold before the latter part of January, the above property will be for rent. Inquiries can be addressed to the subscriber at Berlin.

RUDOLPH BOOSE, Sr.

Nov. 8, 1854.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber, executor of the Will of Jacob Werking, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of December next, the following

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, TO WIT:

One Trsct of Patented Land situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, containing 30 acres and allowance, nearly all cleared and under fence, and an adjoining Tract of mountain Land, containing 65 acres and allowance, about 14 acres of which are cleared, the balance good timber land.

The improvements on the Tract first mentioned are a large well finished Frame House, two stories high, with a back building for dining room, Kitchen, &c. Another frame building, the lower part used for a spring house and wash house, the upper part for a Cabinet maker's shop, an excellent Bank Barn, recently built, with wagon shed attached, a smoke house and other out buildings. The buildings, fences, &c., are in good repair.

There is also a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises, and a great variety of plum, cherry, pear and other trees in the yard and around the buildings, and as the property is near the mountain on the east side, there si generally an abundance of fruit every year, and of the best quality—this, together with the handsome situation, good spring water, and other advantages, makes this property a very desirable one, worthy of the attention of any person wishing to purchase land.

As the subscriber is also authorized to sell, at private sale, any person desirous of purchasing in that way will please call on him at any time previous to the day of sale.

Terms—One third in hand 1st April next, when possession will be given, balance in three equal annual payments without interest, secured in the usual manner.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.

Nov. 17, 1854.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17. 1854,—3m.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of MUSIC for the *Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c.*, always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the Will of George Reighart, have been issued to the undersigned, Executors of said Will—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted are notified to make payment.

ISAAC E. REIGHART,
JONATHAN REIGHART,
Nov. 3, 1854. *Executors.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH RICHEY,
Sept. 29, 1854. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Thompson, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BROWN,
Executor.

Oct. 27, 1854.

FOR SALE.

The Stock, Fixtures and GOOD WILL of the old and well established Clothing Store situate on the corner of Clinton and Locust sts., Johnstown, Pa., being one of the best locations for a business of the kind in town, and doing a very good business at the present time. The present propretors wishing to retire from business, being the only reason for selling off. For further particulars address

JOSEPH GANS & Co.

Nov. 17, 1854.—1m.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Tavern Property,
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber, being desirous of discontinuing his present business, will sell or rent the tavern-house at present occupied by him, known as the "WILLIAM TELL" House, situate on Centre street, not far from the Market house, Cumberland.

The property is in good repair. The House commodious, having, bar-room, dining room, parlors, 14 bed-rooms, and kitchen. There are also a good smoke-house, carriage-house, and stabling for 25 head of horses. There is a good spring of water on the lot, and the town race passes at the bottom of it.

The house, with the bedding and other furniture, which is in good condition, will be sold a bargain, if early application is made. If not sold in a few weeks the house will be for rent.

WM. KNOST.

Cumberland, Oct. 28, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.

Oct. 14, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

Public Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

The subscribers will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, 1st of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., a

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

of 70 acres, 95 perches, and allowance; situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and six miles from Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Joseph Blackburn, and Herr and Beeler.—The improvements are a good two-story log dwelling house with a cellar, a double log barn, two apple orchards, a never failing pump at the door, &c. About 65 acres of this land are cleared and under fence.

☞ Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WISEGARVER,
THOMAS B. WISEGARVER,
Trustees of Rebecca Blackburn.

Oct. 27, 1854.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Peter Fisher, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Nov. 10, 1854.*

☞ Court People can obtain cheap private boading during court week—and scholars from the country, going to the Academy, can be accommodated with weekly boarding at Mrs. FLETCHER'S. Nov. 17, 1854.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Caltskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.

Hungarians, Cuban, Young America, Tylorese and Pearl Slouch Hats, for men and Boys—also, Caps in great variety, for sale by

A. B CRAMER & Co.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE.*

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Pa., }
Nov. 10, 1854. }

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.*

WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞ In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cassinetts cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 27, 1854.

A CARD.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania that he is at present delivering a course of LECTURES at PITTSBURGH, where he will remain till December 18th, during which period he may be consulted daily, at his rooms at the City Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, for

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE DISEASES,

and all others connected with or predisposing to Consumption, in the treatment of which his ample experience and unrivalled opportunity for observation have given him the most marked success.

Dr. Fitch desires to see his patients personally in every instance where it is possible; where it is not, a careful statement of the case may be sent by letter, to which a prompt reply will be returned, giving his opinion of the case, and when he is willing to undertake the treatment, will state the expense of the remedies requisite.

Nov. 17, 1854.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FALL DRESS GOODS!

Delaines, Cashmeras, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

For Sale Cheap!

One large *Ten Plate Stove*—with doors complete, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds: also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Phildelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at
BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Colerain Township, about the 3d of November inst. nine Sheep, eight of which are white, and one black—left ear slit of the white ones, and the black has the right ear cut off. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BOSTIAN FATTER.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, Bedford County, on the 6th of November inst., a Black Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about two years old last Spring—crop off left ear—fork out of right ear. No other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY McDONNALD.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHER'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city, $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellanebus Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.
A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,
No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1851—1y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURCH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.
W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,
Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it: and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formeriy occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY
For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,

August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGrigér* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,
P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1851.—1y.